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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1788. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Waſhington County, February 14, 1783.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to non-reſident proprietors of lands lying and being in the county of Waſhington, that if they, or ſome perſon in their behalf, do not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingen, treaſurer, living in Waſhington, the full amount of the outſtanding taxes hereafter mentioned, together with the additional charges thereon, before the firſt Monday in July next, their lands will be ſold, or ſo much of them as will be ſufficient to pay the taxes and charges thereon, agreeable to law, for the year 1787.

JAMES M'CREADY,
JAMES BRADFORD, } Commiſſioners.

	acres	L.	S.	D.
Joſiah Anthony	400		7	6
James Bray	400		7	6
Richard Bable	400		7	6
Bryan Bruan	400		7	6
Joſeph Brown	400		7	6
Joſiah Coats	400		7	6
Samuel Coats	400		7	6
Myles or Morris Fiſher	400		7	6
Rebecca Gray	400		7	6
Clement Humphrey	400		7	6
Joſiah *Hughes*	400		7	6
David Lewis	400		7	6
Joſeph Paſkell	400		7	6
Stephen Paſkell	400		7	6
Samuel Razor	400		7	6
Thomas *Rightbright*	400		7	6
Thomas *Roach*	400		7	6
Chriſtopher Sellers	400		7	6
Philip Summers	400		7	6
Joſiah Thomas	400		7	6
Iſaac Warton	400		7	6
Charles Warton	400		7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.				
James M'Pherſon	400		7	6
Daniel M'Pherſon	400		7	6
George Leeper	400		7	6
William Campbell	400		7	6
James Martin	400		7	6
Hugh Martin	400		7	6
Patrick Campbell	400		7	6
James Gray	400		7	6
Robert Gray	400		7	6
John Gibſon	400		7	6
George Douglaſs	400		7	6
John Forſyth	400		7	6
William Morrice	400		7	6
Samuel Douglaſs	400		7	6
Sameel M'Clean	400		7	6
James M'Lean	400		7	6
On the waters of Dunkard, Wheling, and Fiſh creek.				
James Wright	400		17	6
James Burrell	400		7	6
Levi Adams	400		7	6
Morris Kennedy	400		7	6
Benjamin Morgan	400		7	6
Stephen Paſkell, ſen.	400		7	6
Joſeph Anthony	400		7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.				
Philo Peters	400		7	6
Richard Tomkins	400		7	6
Thomas Maſon	400		7	6
Auguſtine Phillesgar	400		7	6
Henry Smelt	400		7	6
Peter Duffield	400		7	6
James Kite	400		7	6
John *Hynes*	400		7	6
Edward Shingle	400		7	6
Abraham Oldman	400		7	6
Phillip Whitely	400		7	6
Patrick M'Knight	400		7	6
Jeremiah Ord	400		7	6
[illegible] Kurth	400		7	6
[illegible] Still	400		7	6
[illegible] Williams or Wilſon	400		7	6
[illegible] Lovemore	400		7	6
[illegible] Parram	400		7	6
[illegible] Lettimore	400		7	6
[illegible] Floor, the [illegible] of the tract	400		7	6
On the waters of Fiſh creek.				
Jeremiah Fiſher	400		7	6
Abraham *Roberts*	400		7	6
Frederick Haylor	400		7	6
Joſeph Hillburn	400		7	6
Thomas Paſkell	400		7	6
Peter Deal	400		7	6
On Dunkard waters.				
Caleb Brown	180		6	4
James Fulton	300		13	8
John Forgey	200		5	6
John *Hill*	150		5	6
Robert Kenneday	400		14	2
Jacob Neeſley	300		19	4
Iſaac Pearce	300		13	4
Joſeph Tarrance	300		13	3
Thomas *Rogers*	300		10	7
Jeremiah Simpſon	300		10	7
Matthew Winton	200		7	8
Lying and ſituate in Smith Townſhip.				
Sarah Vowell	300 *Racoon*		10	
John Crips Vowell	200 ditto		6	8
Thomas Vowell, ſen.	300 ditto		10	
John *Purden*	300 Fairblanes run		10	
James Wilſon	200 Ohio river		6	8
John David	300 Flagherties run		10	
Thomas Vowell, jun.	300 ditto		10	
Mary Marſhall	300 ditto		10	
David Duncan	300 ditto		10	
Ebenezer Vowel	300 Drains Logſtown		7	
David *Hoggin*	200 Crooked run		6	8
Thomas Caſtears	200 *Moon* run		6	8
William Spence	400 ditto		13	4
William Marſhell	400 ditto		13	4
Andrew Spence	300 ditto		10	
William Engliſh	400 Duck run		13	4
Margaret Marſhel	300 ditto		10	
Ann *Marſhel*	300 ditto		6	8
John Ward	191		6	8
John Vaile	219		7	8
John *Morgan*	364		12	
Francis Baron de Belen Bartholf	407		18	4
Robert Irvin	230		7	10
John Wentzee	306		7	2
Narrows and Thorn's run drains of Ohio.				
Hanover Townſhip.				
John Maſon	289 T. run		9	
James *Moore*	80 Racoon		5	
George Gibſon	600 ditto		17	6
Samuel Boyd	300		6	3
Abraham Kilpatrick	400 Racoon		12	6
William Redick	300 ditto		6	6
William Thompſon	200 ditto		4	2
John Neilſon	400 Service		9	4
John Douglaſs	170 ditto		3	8
Michael Criſloe	300 Ohio		12	6
Robert Rutherford	1000 Mill creek	1	12	6
Jame Miller	300 King's creek		9	
Matthias Hook	800 Mill creek and S.		19	3
Zacharias Davis	300		6	6
Daniel Curry	400		12	6
Edward Ioy	200		4	2
William Wilſon	150 Travice		2	6
Mathew Vanleer	300 *Hermon's* creek		9	5
Edward *Hatfield*	200 ditto		4	2
Michael Steel	250		5	4
Martha Davis	400		8	4
Peter Demas	200 Travis		6	3
Nathan Dungan	170 ditto		6	3
Joſeph Carrel	400 King's creek		16	8
Magneſs Tate	800 Travis	1	5	
Oliver *M'Cormick*	400		8	4
William Forſyth	400 King's creek		16	8
Samuel Iohnſon	300		9	5
John *Mackey*	300		6	3
Nathl. Clark, exr.	200		6	3
Taylor Carrel	300 King's creek		9	5
Andrew Linn	300		9	5
Robinſons Townſhip.				
Robert Bell, captain	400 *Montures*		11	8
Peden Cook	600 R. and Racoon	1	10	6
Charles Clark	300 Flagherty's		8	9
Callender's heirs	1600 *Racoon*	2	12	6
Cooper's heirs	400 Montours		11	8
Duncan & Purvience	600 Montours		17	6
Iohn Dawſon	400 Racoon		11	8
Iohn Douſman	600 Logſtown		17	6
Fowler's heirs	400 Flaherties		11	8
Iohn Gilcreeſe	300 Robinſons		15	3
Seth Greer	300 Racoon		8	9
General Irvin	1200 ditto	4	7	6
Inman's heirs	300 Flagherties		12	6
Iohn Kilcreeſe	300 Robinſons		8	9
Adam Logan	200 ditto		5	
Iames Morriſon	570 Montures		16	8
Alexander M'Curdy	300 Chartiers		8	9
M'Adoo Iohn	246 Montures		5	10
William Morriſon	300 Racoon		8	9
Andrew *Mitchell*	275 *Montures*		8	7
William Newell	400 ditto		11	8
Abraham Newell	170 ditto		5	2
Iohn Perry	300 ditto		18	
Roſs, in Pitt	400 ditto		5	10
Major Richeſon	700 *Robinſons*	1	10	
Iohn Hervey	300 ditto		18	
Robinſon or Smith's heirs	300 Logſtown		9	
Iohn Swearingen	400 *Montures*		11	8
Slough, in Lancaſter	300 Ohio		18	
Smith's heirs	400 *Racoon*		11	8
Charles Sims	3000 ditto	4	3	4
Sam. Stewart, col.	500	1	5	7
Major Smallman	300 Flagherty's		8	9
Ioſeph Tumbleſtone	400 Racoon		11	8
Thompſon's heirs	300 ditto		9	
And Thompſons hrs.	200 ditto		5	10
Iohn Tompkins	300 ditto		8	9
Rob. Witherington	900 ditto	3	5	
Samuel Finley or Doctor Morgan	300 *Montures*		18	
Green Townſhip,				
Iohn *M'Mahen*	300 Crooked run		10	4
Thomas *Ramſey*	400 Dunkard		14	8
Samuel Upthegrove	800 ditto	1	7	6
Geo. Wilſon's heirs	300 ditto		10	4
Andrew *Porter*	700 ditto & Wheling	1	3	
Andrew Ellicot	400 Dunkard		6	
Iohn Watmore	380 Whitely		4	7
Daniel Watmore	400 ditto		4	8
Hopewell Townſhip.				
Cambers & Hoge	200 *Hermons* creek		12	6
Robert Haggins	350		17	6
Iohn Merriman	150 Croſs creek		9	5
Hugh M'Conkey	150 ditto		9	5
Iames Randles	200 ditto		10	
Abſolom Wells	400 ditto	1	5	
Alexander Young	400 Buffaloe		9	8
Dickinſon Townſhip.				
Daniel *M'Dermot*	150 *Monongahela*		8	4
Daniel *M'Dermot*, jun.	300 Street run		12	6
Robert Craighead	200 *Peters* creek		6	4
Mr. Adams, in *Pitt*	150 *Peters* creek		5	
Mr. Chriſtie	200 Chartiers		9	6
Benjamin Stiles	200 *Morgan* T.		10	

A NEW STORE.

THE ſubſcribers are juſt opening for ſale at the houſe of Samuel Acklin, tavern keeper three doors below the court houſe in the town of Waſhington, a neat and general aſſortment of Dry Goods, and Groceries, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, furs, whiſkey or ginſeng. They have alſo laid in a freſh aſſortment of Goods at their Store in Pittſburgh, which they will ſell low for caſh, ginſeng, furs, or whiſkey.

JOHN & SAMUEL COLHOUN.

Pittſburgh, March 21, 1788.

N. B. All thoſe who have open accounts with ſaid company at Pittſburgh, are deſired to come in and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of May next: if any ſhould neglect this call they may aſſure themſelves I will do my duty juſtice, and without reſpect to perſons, put their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

SAM. COLHOUN.

SERMON II.

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." Hosea iv. 12.

I Again address the inhabitants of the western country under the appellation of "my people." From my residence amongst them, I conceive myself most naturally to belong to them, and they to me. This will not only justify me in speaking my sentiments on affairs, which concern them, but has made it my duty. I ask then why is it that so many of the inhabitants of this country are opposed to the new federal constitution. It is from the want of knowledge. I do not mean to say that they are less capable of judging than their neighbours, on the contrary, from the experience which I have had of their understanding in the capacity of magistrates, jurymen, or in the common concerns of life, I have conceived as highly of them in this respect as of any other people. But they are distant from the means of information, and are at the mercy of vague reports and the judgment of others. How else could they be led to oppose a government which must so greatly advance their own interest. For without the energy of such a constitution, how can we expect the opening of the Mississippi river, the surrender of the posts on the lakes, the support of troops on the frontiers, and the protection of settlements about to be made on Muskingum.

It is true this constitution will be adopted let the voice of this country be what it may; but it must greatly affect the character of the inhabitants to have been a drawback. On this very account a man is made to blush when he travels to other parts, and is obliged to acknowledge that he is from these settlements.

The simplicity of those whom we send to represent us in the public bodies, is at the bottom of this misfortune. There is a knot in Philadelphia consisting of a few persons whom I could name, who, under pretence of great affection for the western country members, associate with them at the sign of the black bear, and play them off, sometimes to revenge themselves on the richer merchants, or for purposes of private advantage, by obtaining local laws, &c. This is the origin of the funding system, the attacks upon the bank, the breaking up the assembly, &c.

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Some few there are, indeed, to whom nature has been so prodigal of her favors, that it is not even in their own power to lessen the magnetic force of their charms; and these may maintain the dominion over their lovers, and perhaps seem faultless for a time; But when once marriage has (as the poet says) debased the imperious mistress into wife, all the blaze of beauty, which lately was beheld with awe and admiration, becomes familiar to the husband's eye; the lustre of it dazzles him no longer, and he distinguishes the errors which before he was incapable of imagining were hid under it. He then, perhaps, discovers pride, vanity, self sufficiency, and contempt of every thing besides herself, and all the follies, ascribed to the weakness of her sex, peep out through that form his passion had made him look upon as all perfection. Amazed and angry at the deception it had put upon him, he attempts to reform and bring the charmer back to what he lately thought her; persuades; remonstrates; threatens: all, alas! too often proves in vain: incorrigible, and determined to persist, she accuses his too great penetration, and reproaches in her turn: mutual indifference occasions mutual slight; they end one quarrel but to begin another, and their whole future lives are sure to be one continued series of discord.

This is so common a case, that I am surprised and grieved to find any married woman can expect to maintain an authority with, much less over her husband, but by such arms as are allowed alone prevalent in our sex. When a woman unwomanizes herself, renounces the softness of her nature, and idly boasts of having it in her power to conquer, man has a right to exert his strength, and shew her the vanity of her attempt. Complaisance, tenderness, and fidelity, will always have charms for a man of understanding; but rough measures will never get the better of any thing but a fool.

To this it may be alledged, that it is frequently the lot of a woman of true sense to be joined to a man of mean capacity, and so refractory in his humour, that though she does all in her power to please him, yet he is dissatisfied with her behaviour; and it would be too meanly submissive in her, to continue any marks of tenderness to a person so altogether unworthy of them. I grant that a wife thus circumstanced is very unhappy, but must think she must render herself more so, by struggling with her chain: the veriest coxcomb of them all is sensible of a husband's power, and frequently exerts it the more, as he has less reason to do so; for her own peace, therefore, she ought to do nothing that may stir up his ill humour, and, if all is ineffectual, bear with him as much as possible.

I know very well this is a doctrine that will sound but harshly in the ears of most wives; but I appeal to any of those who made the trial, whether they ever found any thing was gained by roughness.

In fine, there are no provocations, no circumstances in life, that I can allow to be a sufficient excuse for ill nature: on some occasions it is neither unjust nor impolitic to resent being treated with it; but we should never return it in the same manner, since there are many other ways to shew we are sensible of an affront, without imitating that which we complain of, when offered to ourselves.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, November 24.

A NOVEL and melancholy instance of the fatal effects of gaming. Of all vices a propensity to gaming is the most ruinous. It destroys every social and domestic virtue, vitiates all the finer feelings, degrades a man below the level of humanity, bankrupts his fortune, impairs his constitution, and absolutely renders him an unfit member to blend with society. Besides, it is too frequently productive of dreadful consequences; we frequently hear of the pistol or halter closing the catastrophe. One, however, which lately occurred, deserves to be recorded from its singularity. A physician who resides in the city, after having returned late from the table, went to bed, and a message having arrived from one of his patients, in a state of drowsiness he dictated a recipe to a young lady. The doctor is what is called amongst the knowing ones a *sure player* and in prescribing a powerful medicine, the lady asked him as it was before *seven* grains, he muttered out in reply, no, *seven won't do*, and exclaimed, *nine!* which was too grains too much, and the poor woman unfortunately expired in consequence. The doctor all the time was dreaming of *mains and chances*; and thus an ill fated woman lost her life by a game, that she never so much as saw played.

LONDON, November 12.

Berlin, at the first entrance of a stranger, must strike him with wonder, as it is one of the first cities in Europe. The architecture, the distribution of the buildings, the appearance of the squares, the plantations of trees both in them and the streets; in short, every thing bespeaks taste and variety. But when the stranger takes a near, or rather an interior view, and stands gazing at the beauty of a building in the Ionick style, he is suddenly surprised to see a window opened, and a cobler hanging out a pair of boots to dry; and before his first surprise is over, a breeches maker treats him with a pair of straddling breeches from another story of the next building, while from a third comes out a dish of potatoe parings upon your head. A few paces farther presents a palace of the Corinthian order: but before your eyes have reached the attick story, a Jew leaning at a first floor-window, salutes you, and asks whether you have any thing to swop? A little higher may be seen an officer's ragged shirt hanging out to dry, while he is shaving himself. But there is no town in Europe where so numerous a garrison is kept, except at Constantinople; it consists of twenty-five thousand men; and for a little money a man may have every thing done for him by a soldier. They clean shoes, wash, mend, pimp and do all that is performed elsewhere by savoyards and old women. And though so much is said of the severity and discipline of the king, there is no city in Europe where they talk more openly and freely of the king's actions and commissions than they do daily at Berlin. One proof, and many can be produced, that the late king of Prussia was no tyrant at home at least, is, that during the pressure of the Silesian war, when all Europe thought the Prussian country must be drained to its utmost farthing, they were not raised a sixpence, nor has the land tax been raised one farthing since the late king came to the throne. Moore, Wraxall and Pilati, wrote of that king and kingdom without knowing any thing of either. And there is very good reason to believe, from the writings of a most enlightened foreigner, Baron Riesbach, the late king of Prussia's real character is not in general known.

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

Regulations adopted by the Spaniards at the Havanna, and some other places, for the gradual enfranchisement of slaves.

As soon as a slave is landed, his name, price, &c. are registered in a public register; and the master is obliged, by law, to allow him one working day in every week, besides Sunday, so that if the slave chuses to work for his master on that day, he receives the wages of a freeman for it, and whatever he gains by his labour on that day, is so secured to him by law that the master cannot deprive him of it. This is is certainly a considerable step towards abolishing absolute slavery. As soon as the slave is able to purchase another working day, the master is obliged to sell it him at a proportionable price, viz. one fifth part of his original cost. and so likewise the remaining four days at the same rate, when the slave is able to redeem them, after which he is absolutely free. This is such an encouragement to industry, that even the most indolent are tempted to exert themselves.

Pittsburgh, March 29.

Heaven, says a correspondent, seems preparing America for greatness and importance, by gradations that no nation in the world were ever blessed with. When her rights were infringed by an ungrateful mother, it diffused a spirit of virtue. When foreign mercenaries, aided by a parents sword, threatened havock and desolation, numerous armies, from hidden sources, were brought into existence, and led on to victory and success. When the avarice of foreign powers thwarted the natural system of commerce, and internal corruptions enervated the principles of government, and brought us to the alarming crisis of pusillanimously expecting some bold usurper to assume the reins, and sport with the invaluable rights of men, the goodness of our God was truly apparent in having influenced the people to constitute a convention to remedy these disorders, and in leading them on to organize a government upon the lasting basis of liberty and order. The state that should be now unfederal will plunge herself into merited disgrace, if not annihilation.

Let us look and behold the distresses which prevail in every part of our country. Hear the complaints of our farmers, whose unequal and oppressive taxes in their farms. Hear too the complaints of every class of public creditors. Look at the melancholy countenance of our mechanics, who now wander up and down the streets of our towns without employment. Listen to the in[illegible] offered to the American name and character every court in Europe. See order and h[illegible] every where prostrate in the dust, and religion with all her attending train of virtues, about to [illegible] our continent for ever. View these things, fellow-citizens, and then say that we do not require a new and efficient federal government, if you [illegible] the picture given you of the situation of your country is not an exaggerated one.

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The simplicity of those whom we send to represent us in the public bodies, is at the bottom of this misfortune. There is a knot in Philadelphia consisting of a few persons whom I could name, who, under pretence of great affection for the western country members, associate with them at the sign of the black bear, and play them off, sometimes to revenge themselves on the richer merchants, or for purposes of private advantage, by obtaining local laws, &c. This is the origin of the funding system, the attacks upon the bank, the breaking up the assembly, &c.

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ILL NATURE the greatest enemy to BEAUTY.
Written by a Lady.

I HAVE often thought it strange that some ladies, who think no expence of time or money too much for any thing they are told will afford either addition or support to their personal charms, should, by an ill disposition of mind, destroy what all the arts they can make use of, can never repair. Ill-nature is a greater enemy to beauty than the small pox ever was, it gives a disagreeable depth to all the lines of the face; it sinks the cheeks, throws a disagreeable deadness or a fiery redness into the eye, according as the malady proceeds from an excess of phlegm or choler; it swells the lip, fades the complexion, contracts the brow, and brings on a decay before the time.—— Surely, if they who plume themselves chiefly on their attractions, would consider this, it would occasion a prodigious alteration in the behaviour of many of them!

Some few there are, indeed, to whom nature has been so prodigal of her favors, that it is not even in their own power to lessen the magnetic force of their charms; and these may maintain the dominion over their lovers, and perhaps seem faultless for a time; But when once marriage has (as the poet says) debased the imperious mistress into wife, all the blaze of beauty, which lately was beheld with awe and admiration, becomes familiar to the husband's eye; the lustre of it dazzles him no longer, and he distinguishes the errors which before he was incapable of imagining were hid under it. He then, perhaps, discovers pride, vanity, self sufficiency, and contempt of every thing besides herself, and all the follies, ascribed to the weakness of her sex, peep out through that form his passion had made him look upon as all perfection. Amazed and angry at the deception it had put upon him, he attempts to reform and bring the charmer back to what he lately thought her; persuades; remonstrates; threatens: all, alas! too often proves in vain: incorrigible, and determined to persist, she accuses his too great penetration, and reproaches in her turn: mutual indifference occasions mutual flight; they end one quarrel but to begin another, and their whole future lives are sure to be one continued series of discord.

This is so common a case, that I am suprised and grieved to find any married woman can expect to maintain an authority with, much less over her husband, but by such arms as are allowed alone prevalent in our sex. When a woman unwomanizes herself, renounces the softness of her nature, and idly boasts of having it in her power to conquer, man has a right to exert his strength, and shew her the vanity of her attempt. Complaisance, tenderness, and fidelity, will always have charms for a man of understanding; but rough measures will never get the better of any thing but a fool.

To this it may be alledged, that it is frequently the lot of a woman of true sense to be joined to a man of mean capacity, and so refractory in his humour, that though she does all in her power to please him, yet he is dissatisfied with her behaviour; and it would be too meanly submissive in her, to continue any marks of tenderness to a person so altogether unworthy of them. I grant that a wife thus circumstanced is very unhappy, but must think she must render herself more so, by struggling with her chain: the veriest coxcomb of them all is sensible of a husband's power, and frequently exerts it the more, as he has less reason to do so; for her own peace, therefore, she ought to do nothing that may stir up his ill humour, and, if all is ineffectual, bear with him as much as possible.

I know very well this is a doctrine that will sound but harshly in the ears of most wives; but I appeal to any of those who made the trial, whether they ever found any thing was gained by roughness.

In fine, there are no provocations, no circumstances in life, that I can allow to be a sufficient excuse for ill nature: on some occasions it is neither unjust nor impolitic to resent being treated with it; but we should never return it in the same manner, since there are many other ways to shew we are sensible of an affront, without imitating that which we complain of, when offered to ourselves.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, November 24.

A NOVEL and melancholy instance of the fatal effects of gaming. Of all vices a propensity to gaming is the most ruinous. It destroys every social and domestic virtue, vitiates all the finer feelings, degrades a man below the level of humanity, bankrupts his fortune, impairs his constitution, and absolutely renders him an unfit member to blend with society. Besides, it is too frequently productive of dreadful consequences; we frequently hear of the pistol or halter closing the catastrophe. One, however, which lately occurred, deserves to be recorded from its singularity. A physician who resides in the city, after having returned late from the table, went to bed, and a message having arrived from one of his patients, in a state of drowsiness he dictated a recipe to a young lady. The doctor is what is called amongst the knowing ones a *sure player* and in prescribing a powerful medicine, the lady asked him as it was before *seven* grains, he muttered out in reply, no, *seven won't do*, and exclaimed, *nine!* which was too grains too much, and the poor woman unfortunately expired in consequence. The doctor all the time was dreaming of *mains* and *chances*; and thus an ill fated woman lost her life by a game, that she never so much as saw played.

LONDON, November 12.

Berlin, at the first entrance of a stranger, must strike him with wonder, as it is one of the first cities in Europe. The architecture, the distribution of the buildings, the appearance of the squares, the plantations of trees both in them and the streets; in short, every thing bespeaks taste and variety. But when the stranger takes a near, or rather an interior view, and stands gazing at the beauty of a building in the Ionick style, he is suddenly surprised to see a window opened, and a cobler hanging out a pair of boots to dry; and before his first surprise is over, a breeches maker treats him with a pair of straddling breeches from another story of the next building, while from a third comes out a dish of potatoe parings upon your head. A few paces further [illegible] palace of the Corinthian order: but before [illegible] have reached the attick story, a Jew [illegible] first floor-window, salutes you, and [illegible] you have any thing to swop? A little [illegible] seen an officer's ragged shirt hanging [illegible] while he is shaving himself. But there [illegible] in Europe where so numerous a garrison [illegible] cept at Constantinople; it consists of two [illegible] sand men; and for a little money a man [illegible] every thing done for him by a soldier. [illegible] shoes, wash, mend, pimp and do all that [illegible] ed elsewhere by savoyards and old women. [illegible] though so much is said of the severity and [illegible] of the king, there is no city in Europe where [illegible] talk more openly and freely of the king's [illegible] and commissions than they do daily at Berlin. [illegible] proof, and many can be produced, that the king of Prussia was no tyrant at home at least [illegible] during the pressure of the Silesian war, when [illegible] rope thought the Prussian country must be ruined to its utmost farthing, they were not [illegible] fix-pence, nor has the land tax been raised one [illegible] since the late king came to the throne. [illegible], Wraxall and Pilati, wrote of that king and kingdom without knowing any thing of either. And there is very good reason to believe, from the writings of a most enlightened foreigner, Baron Risbach, the late king of Prussia's real character is not in general known.

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

Regulations adopted by the Spaniards at the Havanna, and some other places, for the gradual enfranchisement of slaves.

As soon as a slave is landed, his name, price, &c. are registered in a public register; and the master is obliged, by law, to allow him one working day in every week, besides Sunday, so that if the slave chuses to work for his master on that day, he receives the wages of a freeman for it, and whatever he gains by his labour on that day, is so secured to him by law that the master cannot deprive him of it. This is is certainly a considerable step towards abolishing absolute slavery. As soon as the slave is abld to purchase another working day, the master is obliged to sell it him at a proportionable price, viz. one fifth part of his original cost. and so likewise the remaining four days at the same rate, when the slave is able to redeem them, after which he is absolutely free. This is such an encouragement to industry, that even the most indolent are tempted to exert themselves.

Pittsburgh, March 29.

Heaven, says a correspondent, seems preparing America for greatness and importance, by [illegible] that no nation in the world were ever blessed with. When her rights were infringed by an unnatural mother, it diffused a spirit of virtue. When foreign mercenaries, aided by a parents sword, threatened havock and desolation, numerous armies, from hidden sources, were brought into existence, and led on to victory and success. When the avarice of foreign powers thwarted the natural system of commerce, and internal corruptions enervated the principles of government, and brought us to the alarming crisis of pusillanimously expecting some bold usurper to assume the reins, and sport with the invaluable rights of men, the goodness of our God was truly apparent in having influenced the people to constitute a convention to remedy these diforders, and in leading them on to organize a government upon the [illegible] basis of liberty and order. The state that should now unfederal will plunge herself into measures, if not annihilation.

Let us look and behold the distresses [illegible] prevail in every part of our country. Hear the complaints of our farmers, whose unequal and [illegible] taxes in their farms. Hear too the [illegible] of every class of public creditors. Look at the melancholy countenance of our mechanics, [illegible] wander up and down the streets of our [illegible] out employment. Listen to the [illegible] offered to the American name and character [illegible] ry court in Europe. See order and [illegible] where prostrate in the dust, and religion [illegible] her attending train of virtues, about to [illegible] tinent for ever. View these things, [illegible] and then say that we do not require a [illegible] and efficient federal government. If your picture given you of the situation of [illegible] not an exaggerated one.

Errata in the piece signed Sommers, published in our paper of March 15.

In the second column, fifth line from the bottom, for *its members known*, read *its members unknown*. Sixteenth line, third column, for *prevent human reason*, read *pervert human reason*; twenty fourth line, same column, for *yourself*, read *yourselves*; twenty-seventh line, for *become slaves*, read *finally become slaves*. last paragraph, sixth line, for *the man that would impose on you*, read, *the men that would impose on you*.

The following piece appeared in our paper of August 26th, 1786. and is again inserted at the request of some of our subscribers.

To the people of the United States.

THERE is nothing more common than to confound the terms of the American revolution with those of the late American war. The American war is over, but this is far from being the case with the American revolution. On the contrary, nothing but the first act of the great drama is closed. It remains yet to establish and perfect our new forms of government; and to prepare the principles, morals, and manners of our citizens, for these forms of government, after they are established and brought to perfection.

The confederation, together with most of our state constitutions, were formed under very unfavorable circumstances. We had just emerged from a corrupted monarchy. Although we understood perfectly the principles of liberty, yet most of us were ignorant of the forms and combinations of power in republics. Add to this, the British army was in the heart of our country, spreading desolation wherever it went: our resentments, of course were awakened. We detested the British name, and unfortunately refused to copy some things in the administration of justice and power, in the British government, which have made it the admiration and envy of the world. In our opposition to monarchy, we forget that the temple of tyranny has two doors. We bolted one of them by proper restraints; but we left the other open, by neglecting to guard against the effects of our own ignorance and licentiousness.

Most of the present difficulties of this country arise from the weakness and other defects of our governments.

My business at present shall be only to suggest the defects of the confederation. These consist, 1st, In the deficiency of the coercive power. 2d, In a defect of exclusive power to issue paper money, and regulate commerce. 3d, In vesting the sovereign power of the United States in a single legislature: and, 4th, In the too frequent rotation of its members.

A convention is to sit soon for the purpose of devising means of obviating part of the two first defects that have been mentioned. But I wish they may add to their recommendations to each state, to surrender up to congress their power of emitting money. In this way, a uniform currency will be produced, that will facilitate trade, and help to bind the states together. Nor will the states be deprived of large sums of money by this means when sudden emergencies require it: for they may always borrow them as they did during the war, out of the treasury of congress. Even a loan office may be better instituted in this way in each state, than in any other.

The two last defects that have been mentioned, are not of less magnitude than the first. Indeed, the single legislature of congress will become more dangerous from an increase of power than ever. To remedy this, let the supreme federal power be divided, like the legislatures of most of our states, into two distinct, independent branches. Let one of them be styled the council of the states, and the other the assembly of the states. Let the first consist of a single delegate, and the second, of two, three, or four delegates, chosen annually by each state. Let the president be chosen annually by the joint ballots of both houses, and let him possess certain powers in conjunction with a privy council, especially the power of appointing most of the officers of the United States. The officers will not only be better when appointed this way, but one of the principal causes of faction will be thereby removed from congress. I apprehend this division of the power of congress will become more necessary, as soon as they are invested with more ample powers of levying and expending public money.

The custom of turning men out of power or office as soon as they are qualified for it, has been found to be as absurd in practice, as it is virtuous in speculation. It contradicts our habits and opinions in every other transaction of life. Do we dismiss a general, a physician, or even a domestic as soon as they have acquired knowledge enough to be useful to us, for the sake of increasing the number of able generals, skilful physicians, and faithful servants? We do not. Government is a science; and can never be perfected in America, until we encourage men to devote not only three years, but their whole lives to it. I believe the principal reason why so many men of abilities object to serving in congress, is owing to their not thinking it worth while to spend three years in acquiring a profession which their country immediately after forbids them to follow.

There are two errors or prejudices on the subject of government in America, which lead to the most dangerous consequences.

It is often said, that "the sovereign and all other power is vested in the people." This idea is unhappily expressed. It should be, "all power is derived from the people." They possess it only on the days of their elections. After this it is the property of their rulers, nor can they exercise or resume it, unless it is abused. It is of importance to circulate this idea, as it leads to order and good government.

(To be continued.)

On the Death of a young Lady.

YE young adorn'd with vernal bloom,
Whom pining sickness ne'er oppressd,
Weep o'er yon deep funereal tomb,
In robes of pale ey'd sorrow dress'd.

Alas! I saw this silver flow'r,
Bright as the summer's morn and gay,
Warm'd with the sun's ethereal pow'r,
'Till in the eve it dy'd away.

O! virgins hear this mournful truth!
The fairest maid pale death destroys;
The swoll'n hydrop seiz'd her youth,
Blasted the bud of springing joys.

Calm resignation lent her aid,
Taught her the chastening hand to bear;
Within affliction's gloomy shade,
She saw her brightest bliss was near.

Archangals all your anthems sing,
With golden palms she now is crown'd;
Her soul is borne on glory's wing.
Where health, where endless joys abound.

W A N T E D,

A Tenant of good character, who is qualified for clearing a quantity of woodland, on a tract of the subscriber's, situate on the Alleghany river, about four miles and an half from Pittsburg, in Guyah Sutho's bottom, may have good terms, and length of time sufficient to make them ample amends for such improvements as shall be agreed upon. Application can be made to the subscriber at Wingfield New Mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.

N. B. As several persons are said to have cut timber off said tract of land for lumber brought to Pittsburgh, any person who will lodge information against such thieves or their employers, or any of them, shall have Two Dollars reward, on his or their being convicted.

Washington County, March 25, 1788.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the seventeenth inst. a certain Nicholas Welth, Had on when he went away a light gray cloth coat, lined with flannel, brown waistcoat and overalls, patched shoes, an old wool hat. He is about 5 feet eight inches high, with short brown hair, a native Irishman, about twenty six years of age. Any person who will secure him in Greensburgh gaol, or bring him to the subscriber near Pittsburgh, shall have the above reward.

CHARLES DUKE.

TO BE LET,

(And entered on the 25th of April.)

A NEAT well finished house in Second Street, with a Store, Cellar, Garden, and every convenience suitable for a small family. Enquire of

ALEXANDER FOWLER,

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1788.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living on Chartiers creek, near colonel Nevill's, in Washington county, Cecil township, the 20th of last May, a Black Horse, a natural trotter, his feet all white, no brand, about 8 or 9 years old: he has been praised and recorded by Matthew M'Connel, Esquire, and advertised at Washington and several other places. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM DONAHEY.

March 19, 1788.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will by exposed to sale by public vendue, in the town of Washington, on Tuesday the first day of April next, the following tracts of land, viz.

One tract situate on Saw mill run, in Peter's township, adjoining lands of John M'Kee and others, containing 100 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Kerr.

One tract on the south branch of King's creek, adjoining lands of John Bleazer, William M'Laughlin, and others, containing 300 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Johnson.

One tract in Smith's township, adjoining lands of Alexander Wright, esquire, John Allen and others, containing 400 acres. Taken in execution as the property of William Wilson.

One tract in Cumberland township, adjoining lands of Edmund Dunn and others, containing 150 acres. Taken in execution as the property of James Dailey.

One tract in Green township, adjoining lands of George Sulsor and others containing 200 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Jonathan Sulsor.

Two tracts in Nottingham township, adjoining lands of John Cox and others, containing 600 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Donald.

One tract in Green township, adjoining lands of John Alley, Ross Ally, and others, containing 250 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Mathew Hannon.

One Tract in Bethlehem township, adjoining lands of Henry Enoch, James Montgomery and others, containinn 300 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Varvell.

One tract in Donegal township, adjoining lands of Thomas Waller, James Brownlee and others, containing 300 acres. Attached as the property of Samuel Boyd.

One tract in Hanover township, adjoining lands of William Gallaghar and others, containing 300 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Sampson Beaver.

Two lots in the town of Washington, situate on Spruce alley, and numbered in the original plan of said town, 259 and 260, coutaining 120 feet by 240 feet. Taken in execution as the property of John Smith.

One tract on the waters of Chartiers creek, adjoining lands of James Ferrel and others, containing 300 acres, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Ann Cook, executrix of Thomas Cook, deceased, and to be sold by

JAMES MARSHEL,
late sheriff of Washington County.

March 5, 1788.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond of two hundred pounds, bearing date the 11th of March, 1788, by us the subscribers, for we are determined not to pay it, being prisoners at the time we gave it, and compelled thereto.

HENRY HART,
HENRY SMITH,

March 17, 1788.

AN APPRENTICE to the Printing Business is wanted by the printers. A lad of fourteen or fifteen years of age, of good character, and decent connexions, who can read and write well, will be received on a good footing.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers, are once more requeſted to make payments before the firſt of May next (which will be twelve months forbearance ſince his laſt advertiſement) his friends and cuſtomers may be aſſured that the neceſſity he will be under of commencing ſuits at that time againſt his delinquent debtors, will be very diſtreſſing to himſelf, and informs them that country produce of any kind will be received in payment at market price, until the firſt of June next, but as the preſent contract will expire in that month, the demand for produce will conſequently ceaſe. Nothing but caſh will be received for whatever balances will remain due after that period.

Pittſburgh, March 15. JAMES O'HARA.

The Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury hereby give notice,

THAT propoſals will be received at their office, till the firſt day of May inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the ſecond day of July, 1788, to the laſt of Dec. 1789, (both dates incluſive) at the places and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned:

At any place or places between York Town in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places between Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh on the river Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the river Muſkingham, and at the mouth of the Muſkingham.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingham, and up the ſaid river to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas; and thence over to the Cayaoga river, and down the ſaid river to its mouth.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingham, and the mouth of Scioto-river, and at the mouth of ſaid river.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids on the falls of Ohio, and at ſaid rapids.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the great Miami up the ſaid Miami, to, and at Pique town, and thence over to the Miami village, on the river of the ſame name, which empties into lake Erie.

At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincents, at Poſt St. Vincents, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh to the Miami village before deſcribed.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Wabaſh-river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village.

At any place or places from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayaoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango and le Beuf, and at le Beuf, between le Beuf and Preſq' Iſle, at Preſq' Iſle, and between Preſq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayaoga river.

At the mouth of Cayaoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Port Pitt to the mouth of Cayaoga river, by the way of the Big Beaver creek. Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on between the Board of Treaſury and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour. One pound of beef or 3-4 lb. of pork. One gill of common rum,

And, to every hundred rations,

One quart of ſalt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of ſoap, One pound of candles,

The payment of the proviſions delivered under this contract, will be made by warrants on ſuch ſtates as may be agreed on betwixt the contractors and the Board of Treaſury, at the time of executing the articles of the contract. SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON.

New York, Feb. 12, 1788.

FLAX.

A Generous price, in caſh or goods, will be given for a quantity of well heckled flax.

Enquire of the printers.

Pittſburg, Feb. 1, 1788.

SECRETARY's OFFICE.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons deſirous of contracting for opening and making good the road lately ſurveyed from Frankſtown branch of Juniata in Bedford county, to Conemaugh in the county of Weſtmoreland, and from thence down the ſouth ſide of ſaid river, to the mouth of the Loyalhannon; that propoſals for making the road will be received at the office aforeſaid, until the firſt day of April next.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

This road is to be fifty feet in width, except in ſuch places as require digging, where it is to be only twelve feet.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 22, 1787.

WHEREAS divers inhabitants of the county of Bedford, have prayed that the ſtate highway, appointed by act of aſſembly of the 25th of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, may be confirmed and made good: And Whereas the monies appropriated by the ſaid act of aſſembly, are inſufficient for making the ſaid road ſixty feet wide as the law directs, and council being deſirous of complying with the ſaid requeſt as far as the money appropriated will admit; therefore,

Ordered, That ſuch part of the ſaid road as leads from this ſide of Sideling Hill to the oppoſite ſide of Ray's Hill, in the county of Bedford, be cleared and made good and ſufficient, to be twelve feet wide on the ſides of the hills, or among the rocks, and not leſs than twenty feet wide on the other ground, and room to be mane for not leſs than three waggons to draw off to the one ſide in the narrow places, at a convenient diſtance for others to paſs by, and the waters to run next to the hill ſide.

Ordered, That public notice be given that propoſals for doing the aforeſaid work, will be received at the Secretary's Office in Philadelphia, until the firſt day of April next.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES RIMBLE,

For Charles Biddle, Secretary.

To be Sold or Rented for a Term of Years,

STONEY CREEK Plantation.

THE ſituation and improvements are ſo well known that thoſe who travel that way are well ſatisfied that it is a profitable ſtage, and well calculated with reſpect to its diſtance from the town of Bedford, and alſo from Ligonier or the Nine Mile for a reſting ſtage. There may be upwards of one hundred and fifty acres of meadow made; there is already a blackſmith's ſhop and all the neceſſary tools fitting for that trade on the premiſes; the tools are new and in good order, and another article makes it ſtill more valuable, that is, ſtone coal, all around it, and I am informed there is ſome on the plantation, the coal is to be found within forty perches of the ſhop, and pine timber plenty. Thoſe who are inclined to buy or rent will pleaſe to ſend their propoſals to the ſubſcriber in the town of Bedford.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

N. B. He has alſo ſeveral ſmall plantations near the town of Bedford, well improved, to be ſold or rented. February 20, 1788.

Bedford, February 8, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make payment againſt the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe they may expect to be treated as the law directs.

Grain, meat or flax will be taken at market price.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

German Almanacs for the Year 1788, for ſale at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed will be ſold by public vendue in Greenſburgh, on Thurſday the 10th day of April next, the following tracts of land, ſituate in Pitt townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, viz.

One tract lying on Forbus's road, on a branch of Turtle creek, adjoining Mr. Butler's land, containing 244 acres and allowance, more or leſs.

One other tract ſituate on Forbus's road about 20 miles from Pittſburgh, on a branch of creek, containiug 310 acres and allowance, more or leſs.

Alſo one other Tract, ſituate near the Breaſt works on Forbus's road, called Smiths Lot, containing 158 acres and allowance, more or leſs. The whole taken in execution as the property of Devereux Smith, and to be ſold by WILLIAM PERRY, ſheriff.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC, OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greateſt exactneſs to anſwer the meridian of the Weſtern Country.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

ANDREW M'INTIRE.

Windſor Chair Maker.

HAS commenced buſineſs in Pittſburgh, near the upper end of Front ſtreet, where he makes all ſorts of Windſor chairs in the moſt approved manner, and is determined to diſpoſe of them on the moſt reaſonable terms.

SEVERAL Kentucke Boats

Will be here for ſale in the courſe of next month, by *Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in Pittſburgh.* *Feb.* 19.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living near the forks of Chartiers creek, Waſhington county, Cecil townſhip, two Horſes, the one a Sorrel with a large blaze in his face, about 14 hands high, had the pole evil, neither brand nor ear mark, had a bell tied round its neck with a rope; the other a Brown, about 13 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, no brand but ſeveral ſaddle marks, and a lump on the ham of the right hind leg, has had the fiſtula and is ſunk in the creſt, of a chunky make, and his hoofs is crooked. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes, and ſecures them ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive Four Dollars reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

SUSANNA NEIL.

March 18, 1788.

WHEREAS Thomas Chambers of this place, pretends to have a title to the lot which I now live on, and in my poſſeſſion, as the ſaid Thomas Chambers may perhaps ſell it to ſome perſon ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myſelf to have the beſt title to the ſaid lot, and that I ſhall hold it until I am put out by due courſe of law.

JOHN DOUSMAN.

Pittſburg, March 18, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are once more requested to make payments before the first of May next (which will be twelve months forbearance since his last advertisement) his friends and customers may be assured that the necessity he will be under of commencing suits at that time against his delinquent debtors, will be very distressing to himself, and informs them that country produce of any kind will be received in payment at market price, until the first of June next, but as the present contract will expire in that month, the demand for produce will consequently ceate. Nothing but cash will be received for whatever balances will remain due after that period.

Pittsburgh, March 15. JAMES O'HARA.

The Commissioners of the Board of Treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office, till the first day of May inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the second day of July, 1788, to the last of Dec. 1789, (both dates inclusive) at the places and within the districts herein after mentioned:

At any place or places between York Town in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places between Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh on the river Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the river Muskingham, and at the mouth of the Muskingham.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingham, and up the said river to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas; and thence over to the Cayaoga river, and down the said river to its mouth.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingham, and the mouth of Scioto-river, and at the mouth of said river.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids on the falls of Ohio, and at said rapids.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the great Miami up the said Miami, to, and at Pique town, and thence over to the Miami village, on the river of the same name, which empties into lake Erie.

At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincents, at Post St. Vincents, and thence up the said river Wabash to the Miami village before described.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Wabash-river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village.

At any place or places from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayaoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango and le Beuf, and at le Beuf, between le Beuf and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle, and between Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayaoga river.

At the mouth of Cayaoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Port Pitt to the mouth of Cayaoga river, by the way of the Big Beaver creek.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on between the Board of Treasury and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour. One pound of beef or 3-4 lb. of pork. One gill of common rum,

And, to every hundred rations,

One quart of salt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of soap, One pound of candles,

The payment of the provisions delivered under this contract, will be made by warrants on such states as may be agreed on betwixt the contractors and the Board of Treasury, at the time of executing the articles of the contract. SAMUEL OSGOOD,

WALTER LIVINGSTON.

New York, Feb. 12, 1788.

FLAX.

A Generous price, in cash or goods, will be given for a quantity of well heckled flax.

Enquire of the printers.

Pittsburg, Feb. 1, 1788.

SECRETARY's OFFICE.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons desirous of contracting for opening and making good the road lately surveyed from Frankstown branch of Juniata in Bedford county, to Conemaugh in the county of Westmoreland, and from thence down the south side of said river, to the mouth of the Loyalhannon; that proposals for making the road will be received at the office aforesaid, until the first day of April next.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

This road is to be fifty feet in width, except in such places as require digging, where it is to be only twelve feet.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 22, 1787.

WHEREAS divers inhabitants of the county of Bedford, have prayed that the state highway, appointed by act of assembly of the 25th of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, may be confirmed and made good: And Whereas the monies appropriated by the said act of assembly, are insufficient for making the said road sixty feet wide as the law directs, and council being desirous of complying with the said request as far as the money appropriated will admit; therefore,

Ordered, That such part of the said road as leads from this side of Sideling Hill to the opposite side of Ray's Hill, in the county of Bedford, be cleared and made good and sufficient, to be twelve feet wide on the sides of the hills, or among the rocks, and not less than twenty feet wide on the other ground, and room to be mane for not less than three waggons to draw off to the one side in the narrow places, at a convenient distance for others to pass by, and the waters to run next to the hill side.

Ordered, That public notice be given that proposals for doing the aforesaid work, will be received at the Secretary's Office in Philadelphia, until the first day of April next.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES RIMBLE,

For Charles Biddle, Secretary.

To be Sold or Rented for a Term of Years,

STONEY CREEK Plantation.

THE situation and improvements are so well known that those who travel that way are well satisfied that it is a profitable stage, and well calculated with respect to its distance from the town of Bedford, and also from Ligonier or the Nine Mile for a resting stage. There may be upwards of one hundred and fifty acres of meadow made; there is already a blacksmith's shop and all the necessary tools fitting for that trade on the premises; the tools are new and in good order, and another article makes it still more valuable, that is, stone coal, all around it, and I am informed there is some on the plantation, the coal is to be found within forty perches of the shop, and pine timber plenty. Those who are inclined to buy or rent will please to send their proposals to the subscriber in the town of Bedford.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

N. B. He has also several small plantations near the town of Bedford, well improved, to be sold or rented. February 20, 1788.

Bedford, February 8, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment against the first day of April next, otherwise they may expect to be treated as the law directs.

Grain, meat or flax will be taken at market price.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

German Almanacs for the Year 1788, for sale at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

BY virtue of a writ of levari [illegible] me directed will be sold by pub[illegible] in Greensburgh, on Thursday the [illegible] of April next, the following tract [illegible] situate in Pitt township, Westmorel[illegible] ty, viz.

One tract lying on Forbus's s[illegible] on a branch of Turtle creek, adjoining [illegible] Butler's land, containing 244 acres a[illegible] owance, more or less.

One other tract situate on Forb[illegible] road about 20 miles from Pittsburgh, on a branch of creek, containiug 310 acres [illegible] allowance, more or less.

Also one other Tract, situate near the Breast works on Forbus's road, called Smiths Lot, containing 158 acres and allowance, more or less. The whole taken in execution as the property of Devereux Smith, and to be sold by WILLIAM PERRY, sheriff.

Just Published and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC, OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greatest exactness to answer the meridian of the Western Country.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be sold for Cash, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Isaac Craig & Co. at their Distillery.

Pittsburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

ANDREW M'INTIRE.

Windsor Chair Maker.

HAS commenced business in Pittsburgh, near the upper end of Front street, where he makes all sorts of Windsor chairs in the most approved manner, and is determined to dispose of them on the most reasonable terms.

SEVERAL Kentucke Boats

Will be here for sale in the course of next month, by *Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in Pittsburgh.* *Feb.* 19.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near the forks of Chartiers creek, Washington county, Cecil township, two Horses, the one a Sorrel with a large blaze in his face, about 14 hands high, had the pole evil, neither brand nor ear mark, had a bell tied round its neck with a rope; the other a Brown, about 13 hands high, a small star in the forehead, no brand but several saddle marks, and a lump on the ham of the right hind leg, has had the fistula and is sunk in the crest, of a chunky make, and his hoofs is crooked. Whoever takes up said horses, and secures them so that the owner may have them again, shall receive Four Dollars reward and reasonable charges, paid by

SUSANNA NEIL.

March 18, 1788.

WHEREAS Thomas Chambers [illegible] this place, pretends to have a title to the lot which I now live on, and in my possession, as the said Thomas Chambers may perhaps sell it to some [illegible] ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the pub[illegible] that I conceive myself to have the best title to the lot, and that I shall hold it until I am put out by course of law.

JOHN [illegible]MAN.

Pittsburg, March 18, 1788.